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MUMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

T. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—8-Vaudeville.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Ambassador Hay gave a dinner FOREIGN.—Ambassador Hay gave a dinner in London in honor of Whitelaw Reid, Special Ambassador of the United States to the Jubilee.

— A British expedition on the Afghan frontier was attacked by hostile natives; several British officers and many of the Indian troops were killed. — It is said that a definite treaty of alliance between France and Russia will be signed shortly by the Czar. — Dr. Sanarelli, of Montevideo, announces that he has discovered the bacillus of yellow fever and calls it "ichteroid." — It is said that Captain-General Weyler's resignation has been received in Madrid.

CONGRESS.-The first test vote on the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill in the Senate resulted in the adoption of a Republican caucus amend-ment by two majority; Senators Allison, Caffery, White and others took part in the debate which preceded the vote.

DOMESTIC.-President McKinley was received with great enthusiasm in Nashville, Tenn.; he addressed a large audience at the Exposition.

The Republicans of the Senate will hold another caucus on the Tariff bill to-day. Elverton R. Chapman, the broker convicted of contempt of the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, was released from the District of Colum-bla Jail. — The story that the cruiser New-York had sailed from Boston under sealed orders was denied at the Navy Department.

CITY.—The Pan-American delegates visited Elizabethport, Harrison and Newark, N. J.; in the evening there was a reception at the Catholic Club, this city, in their honor, _____ G. N. Stanton, a retired merchant, died suddenly in the Grand Central Station. ____ The jury for the trial of the officials of the American Tobacco Company was secured. _____ Senator Platt arrived in town to confer with local Re-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 72.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The earnestness and sincerity of some of the more active and ardent spirits in the Citizens Union who are just now keeping themselves in the foreground cannot be doubted. The Tribune is so well convinced of it that it never raises a question on that score. But it does feel called upon occasionally, in the interest of the cause which in common with the Citizens Union it Even then it ventures to differ with them only judgment and discretion as to put the cause itself in peril. They can do this because they are in some sense representative men. It does not matter much that their representative charneter is due more to their having taken the initiative than to their having been made so by the spontaneous action of the large body of citizens for whom they stand. It is enough that their prominence is recognized in a way by the public, whether they assumed it of their own volition or were elevated to it by general acclaim. The Tribune is disposed to treat them as the representative men of an important organization, without questioning either their own official character or the title of the organization to command the absolute confidence and unquestioning support of citizens. It takes them seriously. Their avowed purpose is so patriotic and in such consonance with the aspirations and desires of all good citizens, and they are withal so early in the field and so prompt in action that it only depends upon what they see fit to do themselves whether they will or will not be taken by the great body of citizens with as much seriousness as they obviously take themselves. It is within their power to contribute to the success of a great and important movement. But it is also within their possibilities to defeat it by the self-assertion which will not consent to be contributory, but demands leadership, prominence, control.

our judgment, some of these active and ardent spirits are in danger of forgetting the ultimate purpose of their organization in the diversion of their minds to the trivial and comparatively unimportant consideration of the character and antecedents of the persons and parties and factions with whom they are liable to be thrown into association in pursuit of a common purpose, and whose co-operation is essential to the attainment of a common and most desirable end? To be specific: We really cannot see how Mr. John Brooks Leavitt is aiding the cause he undoubtedly has at heart by emphasizing differences between the organization of which he is so conspicuous and outspoken a representative and the Republican organization of this county, which, whatever may be its faults and shortcomings, is at least the representative body of the party from which the movement represent ed by the Citizens Union must derive its most important and largest numerical support. It is, only common-sense to suppose that the mass of voters who have voted the Republican ticket heretofore have consented at least, if they have not given unqualified adhesion to the party management. The Tribune, it is hardly necessary to say, believes that management to have been open to serious objection, but it recognizes the fact that the mass of Republican voters have for one reason or another-sympathy. apathy or indifference-assented to it, and it knows that, however that may be, the great ma jority of them are in entire sympathy with the Citizens Union movement. So, as there is noth of the sins of emission or commission of the on the contrary, some risk of giving them unnecessary offence by it, The Tribune ventures the suggestion once more that this sort of thing does not premote that harmony of feeling and

May we be permitted, then, to say that, in

New-York Sun" appears to laive turned a somersault and to be opposing Tammany Hall. No matter about any of these things. The main thing is to get together-whatever their previous character or career, whatever their suspected motives, or whatever anything-everybody-all voting citizens-who will for once unite in a grand effort to put the municipal government of the Greater New-York upon the basis of common honesty and common-sense. At this moment the consensus of opinion of all the elements desirous of a new and wholesome municipal régime appears to be in favor of Seth Low as the candidate for Mayor. With him as the executive head of the new municipal government it seems to be generally understood that an era of reform and honest administration will be initiated. Why not make that the objective point and march toward it, dismissing all considerations of who touch elbows or what may be the associations into which devotion to a common cause may throw us? It is not a question, men and brethren, of who's who, but of what's what. And the what's what is the establishment in this great new city of an honest, ably administered, business government, on business principles. If Seth Low is the man to start it off, we are for him. But don't, in the name of common-sense and in the name of decent politics, don't let us get to wandering off into an inquiry into what sort of people are working with us in this common purpose so as to defeat what we are all so anxious to accomplish.

COMMERCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Within a few days several incidents have called attention to the commercial interests of this port, and to the desirability of conserving and promoting them by all practicable means. Last week the improvement of the North River water-front was taken under consideration, a great Commercial Museum was opened and an International Commercial Congress begun in Philadelphia, and announcement made of impending rivalry by Canadian ports and steamship lines. This week the commercial delegates from the Latin-American republics have visited this city, and a gratifying report has been made of phenomenal increase in the foreign trade of Philadelphia in the last six months. In all of which there is food for metropolitan reflection.

New-York has no cause to be jealous of Philadelphia's progress and prosperity. On the contrary, she may well rejoice in it as a pleasing indication of reviving business interests throughout the whole Nation, in which the whole Nation will more or less directly participate. If in any respect Philadelphia appears to be gaining upon New-York, with promise of rivalry, that is New-York's own fault. This city has natural advantages sufficient, if properly used, to make and keep it safely supreme above all other Atlantic ports of the United States. It can forfeit or imperil that supremacy only by its own neglect. In some particulars it has been and is guilty of such neglect, and thus has lost to other ports profitable traffic which it might have retained. The cluster of incidents noted should serve to rouse it to a remedying of those faults and to a full improvement of its unmatched opportunities. The terminal facilities of both canal and rail-

road lines need great enlargement. So do those of ocean shipping. Lower charges are imperatively demanded. A railroad bridge across the North River should be built as soon as engineering skill can possibly do the work. The available water-front, now much too scanty, should be extended by the prompt completion of the great Harlem River and Bronx Kills improvement scheme, which was conceived by a veritable commercial genius three-quarters of a century ago, and which would practically create a second harbor in the very heart of the consolidated metropol's and open a new, safer and shorter route to Europe. Other cities are far desires to promote, to differ with these ardent | more energetic than New-York in carrying out and active spirits as to methods of procedure. such improvements, and are thus making proportionately greater progress. It is time for when their method seems to be so lacking in New-York to cease supinely relying upon her natural advantages and her incomparable prestige, and to set to work for self-improvement as vigorously as though she were in imminent danger of being outstripped and forced back into second place. She is not and never will be in such danger. But security is no excuse for self-neglect.

BUILT TO FALL.

This week's issue of "The Engineering Record" contains the result of a careful examination of the structural character of the new soap factory at Fifty-first-st. and Twelfth-ave., which collapsed a few days ago and killed two men. The account given casts serious reflection on the architect and builders, and suggests a lack of competence and efficiency in the Buildings Department which is nothing less than astound-

The facts as presented by "The Engineering Record," which is a professional journal of trustworthy character not given to reckless statement, are in substance as follows: Cast-iron columns only were used in the building. They stood up, one on top of another, so as to make a series of poorly spliced columns four stories in height, carrying at the fourth floor the ends of the floor beams supporting the tanks. These superimposed columns had absolutely no metal connection with anything except the ends of the floor beams at each story all on one side of each column, and that connection was composed of "three loosely "fitting bolts at each point passing through a 'wing or inch flange cast on the column." Under the end of the beam was a shelf bracket, which added nothing to the stiffness of the joint. Broken brackets and flanges were found in columns that fell and in those that did not, showing the usual defects of cast-iron. The beam and girder connections were made of loose bolts instead of being riveted. "There were "thus cobbled up a vertical series or tier of 'east-iron column sections four stories high, essentially unbraced laterally, with joints prac-"tically without stiffness, with the load mainly "at the top, and actually all load applied with "great eccentricity entirely on one side of the "tier from top to bottom." Under such conditions the frame, as a matter of course, buckled outward and fell in ruins. As "The Engineering Record" says: "Failure was thus actually

designed into the structure." What has the Buildings Department to say about allowing to be built a structure into which 'failure was actually designed"? Cast-iron columns are discredited building material at best. They are deceptive in character, and no care can ever insure absolute safety with them. But when in addition to permitting the use of cast- lart of the whites of the outnumbering colored iron in such a building designed for heavy loads | population. But for the Northern debaucheries the Buildings Department allowed the columns to be set up in what this competent engineering authority characterizes as the "crudely ineffi-"cient old way, that has so many times in the "past given trouble, and which no competent "civil engineer in the country would peril his "reputation by using under these conditions," it gave hostages to fortune which it will have hard work to redeem. Whatever may be the fault of Mr. Kilburn, the architect, or of Post R McCord, the iron contractors-and their competence is seriously impugned by their profes- citizens which will more than counteract

ter about the sinister circumstance that "The He must be already aware that his administration of his Department has not been regarded with favor by the Mayor who placed him in office. He has been a conspicuous disappointment, and his lack of efficiency has been a serious embarrassment to the present administration and a stumbling-block to the future of good government. The present case presents a distinct issue. Unless he can show that the plans were not faulty, as described by "The Engineering Record," and that the structure was properly built as well as properly designed, he ought to resign his office and give way to somebody who will see that New-York is not covered with deathtraps.

FOR BETTER SPEECH.

The arousing of interest in the study of English has frequently been commended in these columns as one of the most auspicious educational signs of the times. There is an evident intention of the colleges and universities to require greater proficiency in grammar, rhetoric and composition in their matriculants, and a consequent effort of the preparatory schools to meet those requirements. That is unquestionably well. It is little profit to a man to know all other languages, ancient and modern, and not to know how to use his own aright. There is no other study of anythic like equal importhat of the English language, and there is none that offers greater profit from its proper pursuit and thorough mastery.

It is not enough, however, to be able to write correctly. With all the making of books, language is most used for speech. It is certainly, therefore, not unreasonable to say that attention should be paid to vocal expression at least comparable with that paid to calligraphy. Speaking comes as a natural gift, without especial study. But it is a sad mistake to think that nothing needs to be done for the improvement of that gift As a rule, the more important the gift the more need and the more opportunity of improving it by study and discipline. How much need there is in this case the ear makes plain. Slovenly penmanship and faulty grammar are no more common and no more offensive than inaccurate or indistinct enunciation. The man who talks well, not in the subject matter nor in the phraseology of his conversation, but in the modulations of his voice and the pronunciation of the words, is an exception to the rule.

It is to correct as far as possible this serious fault and to awaken general public interest in the arts of audible expression, not merely for singers and actors and orators, but for all people, that organized effort is now being put forth The National Association of Elecutionists, which to-night begins a series of "preliminary meetings" and a fortnight later will hold its sixth annual congress in this city, is not composed merely of professional elocutionists of the conventional stage recitation type. It includes earnest teachers and students of all the details of correct and felicitous expression, including voice culture, singing, reading, speaking, gesture and pantomime, and it makes its appeal, therefore, to the interest of all who would attain in vocal utterance that perfection which corresponds with fine "style" in literature. It may be almost banal to speak of this as a "cause," yet such it is in the worthlest sense of the term, and one that is to be commended in the heartiest manner to all true friends of culture and advancement.

"THE EVIL THAT MEN DO."

The lesson of Urbana is contagious. Scarce a week has elapsed since that murderous outbreak, and already a Maryland mob has repeated the deed, with even less excuse. The Ohio lynchers, however bloodthirsty they became in the end and however much they made the affair a revel in brutality and morbidness by beating and mutilating their victim and keeping relics of their deed, instead of executing him in an orderly manner, were impelled on the start, at least, by dissatisfaction that their own laws provided only twenty years' imprisonment for a crime by thought worthy of death. But the Maryland rioters were actuated solely by a desire to kill somebody with their own hands. The negro had been promptly brought to trial and sentenced to death. There was no failure of justice and no inadequacy of punishment. If the rabble had kept quiet the law would have executed the sentence decently and in order and with an effect much more impressive than a disorderly removal. If a warning was needed for the criminal's race it could have been conveyed much better by the firm, cold, just hand of the State than by the irregular force of a mob working its will with beating and brutality, which must inevitably stir up resentment and a sense of injury among those negroes who detest the wretch's crime and would gladly have had him legally executed.

There is reason to suspect that the Maryland carnival of violence is the direct result of the Ohio lynching. It will be surprising if another outbreak does not occur somewhere within a week, if an opportunity offers. In fact, only the side-tracking of an Alabama train tired out some lynchers there on Thursday. The morbid tendency and the latent savagery of the human mind, and the habit of lawlessness which has been rapidly growing in this country, have prepared the way for murderous suggestions. Anybody who watches the sequence of crimes and notes how every new form of criminal activity fieds imitators and every daring and uncommon deed stirs up quiescent offenders, how after a hanging in any neighborhood the children amuse themselves with mock executions, will not underestimate the force of criminal suggestion. A crowd does not act like a single person, weighing its impulses. Possessed of an idea, it rushes headlong. In it passion increases in geometrical ratio to numbers. An appeal to violence or an evil suggestion finds ready acceptance, even though many units in the mass have silent misgivings. Hence the necessity of sternly repressing riotous outbreaks, even if the indignaion of the mob have excuse, for every indulgence in disorder creates an appetite for more.

The whole history of lynch law has been a story of progressive evil. At one stage it was the primitive execution of justice in a frontier community where formal law was not to be had. At another it was the assertion in orderly manner of the popular purpose to suppress crime where the courts were paralyzed. But the recent lynchings have nothing in common with the summary sternness of the San Francisco Vigilants. Even in Texas and Carolina, despite the horrors of burning and torture, the passion for hunting the negro could be explained on the ground of race prejudice and fear on the of bloodshed there is no such incentive. If these lynchings, as the apologists for them declare, were the outcome of the better sense of the community, convinced that quicker and more severe punishment was needed for some crimes than the law provides, they would not have been such horrible examples of shocking brutality. Indeed, such savage outbursts of passion as were manifested at Urbana and Princess Anne can hardly fail to leave a taint in the blood of the future respectable

majesty of government so essential to the Republic, but they have also let loose the beast in hundreds of natures. Other towns and States will do evil from their example. The United States to-day is less civilized for what they have

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

The outlook for the future is much dependent upon the coming crops. At this date, even in an ordinarily forward senson, it is not possible to speak with certainty regarding any of the great crops, and the belated and cold spring has made both wheat and cotton somewhat later than usual in large sections of the country, so that they have a little more danger to face than is usual at this date. Yet it must be said that the prospect is extremely encouraging. Nor does the course of the markets fail to show that this is the general understanding of all accounts received. Wheat refuses to advance because present supplies are running low, and cotton has made no gain, although reports of injury by flood and cold have been numerous. Of corn in a belated season it is too early to form a definite opinion, and, moreover, the enormous stock carried over from last year's unprecedented crop makes accounts of injury comparatively unimportant The annual statement of cotton acreage by

"The Financial Chronicle"-which was long the best authority, and since the failure of Government reports may be called the only authorityis to most people a surprise. Though it was pointed out weeks ago by The Tribune that planting would not be prevented in a large proportion of the cotton area, even in the States most devastated by flood, it is surprising to find that in every one of those States the acreage appears to have increased. This is in part because everywhere outside the fields actually flooded there was a general tendency to increase acreage owing to the impression that the decrease in consequence of the disaster would be great. But the net result, according to "The Financial Chronicle," is a decrease of not more than a tenth within the district actually flooded, and in the aggregate an increase of 6 per cent, from which no better weather than was realized last year a crop of over 9,000,000 bales might be expected. The prospect thus far is therefore highly encouraging, since injuries to which the crop is yet exposed must needs be extraordinary with so large an acreage, to prevent a yield as large as the general prosperity of cotton growers requires.

The wheat prospect has been the subject of numerous and widely varying reports of late, and, as usual, many have apparent speculative objects. But when even the Kansas State Board predicts an extraordinary yield for that State, and the Texas report is relatively as good, when even Mr. Pillsbury considers the outlook almost perfect except for three weeks' lateness, which, he argues, may spoil everything. it may be fairly inferred that the promise is brighter than usual. Perhaps the most trustworthy of the trade reports is that of "The Orange Judd Farmer," which estimates from present indications a yield of 515,000,000 bushels, and it is only just to add that its estimate was last year nearer the truth as now known than that of any other trade journal usually considered an authority.

Excessive crops of the great staples not in frequently depress prices beyond reason, and thus result in grave disappointment to the farmers, and yet no one ever seriously regards a bountiful harvest as an injury to the country as a whole. This year the prospects described, as to wheat and cotton, do not raise that question, for neither 515,000,000 bushels of wheat nor 9,000,000 bales of cotton would go so far beyoud the probable demand as to involve to producers disastrous depression of prices. But either would be large enough to promote in a marked degree the prosperity of the great agricultural States, and their prosperity enables them to purchase more liberally the products of the mines and the mills.

Up with the Flag on Monday next, its one hundred and twentieth birthday.

years of the Queen's reign. It seems a trifle unkind of the Mollah of Powindah to bring on another in the very month of the Jubilee. The Akhoond of Swat would have been more con-

It is in evidence that the branding of cattle on he Western ranches, besides spoiling a good deal of valuable leather, is conducted with needless and inhuman cruelty. Some remedy ought to be found, but unless the cowboys institute a society for the prevention of cruelty to their herds, which they are not in the least likely to do, it is difficult to imagine where to search for it.

No fear of yellow fever in this town

When Ruskin wrote "Sometimes gentle, some times capricious, sometimes awful, never the 'same for two moments together," he thought he was writing about the sky; but he wasn't It was New-York weather that he had in mind

A typical case of "mad dog" scare was seen in Twenty-fourth-st. yesterday. A group of brutal fools thought it fun to torture a fine dog with all available refinements of cruelty until the unfortunate animal through sheer agony fell into a fit. Then a policeman was called, to finish the devil's work with a bullet, It was well to put the poor creature out of the way of receiving further harm, but it is a great pity the lower brutes that tortured it could not be put out of the way of doing further harm.

It has been a pleasure to meet the delegates from the Central and South American republics, and there is ground for hope that it has been a pleasure to them to be here. That the result of their visit will be substantial profit to both continents is not for a moment to be doubted.

ome good Democrat may be found to lead a straight Democratic party to the capture of the Mayoralty, and believes that in the hands of such a man the city would be safe. Pufroy knows Tammany better and realizes its evil power, and declares that any Mayor elected under Tammany auspices, "however decent his "previous career, would necessarily become from his very surroundings subservient to the baneful influences of the present besmirched Tam-'many leaders."

Secretary Long takes the right view of the pur pose of the Naval Academy. He believes it exists to train men to serve their country and not fit them for private business. Accordingly he refuses to permit cadets to resign so long as they are needed in the service.

There is no general concurrence in the remark of the French wit that the friendship of two women is always a conspiracy against a third. Sarah Bernhardt's profuse and affectionate greetings to Eleanora Duse on her arrival in Paris need not therefore be construed as a confederation hostile to any other dramatic stars. A plebiscitum or joint ballot between them would probably show a vote that there was none worthy of their jealousy.

The presentation to the Rev. Mathew Bone colored preacher of Cow Island, La., of five consecutive pairs of twins is construed by his conwhich we are all interested is to succeed.

No matter about Senator Platt's former relations with Tammany. No matter about President Quigg's devotion to Senator Platt, No mat-

too, prevails that there is no security against the continued repetition of these domestic visitations, and that the flock will have to look around for another pastor. According to one explanation of the phenomenon, twins happen so that cannibals can eat philopenas, and if it be accepted the Rev. Mr. Bone might be sent as missionary to the Solomon Islands.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Walker (Episcopal) of Western New-York has chosen as his chaplain during the sessions of the Pan-Anglican Conference of Bishops at Lam-beth, England, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Boynton, rector of St. Michael's Church, Geneseo, N. and the latter's vestry has granted him a leave of absence. While Hishop Walker is in England he will preach at Windsor on June 20, at the service commemorative of the Queen's accession to the throne. On July 4 he is expected to preach at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, which is regarded practically as the Cathedral of South London. It was in this church that John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, was baptized. Harvard University, was baptized.

Senator McLaurin's full name, according to "The Washington Post," is James Lowndes McLaurin. A great many people, and especially Marylanders, have asked him where the Lowndes in his name came from. The story is interesting. When his nother went to school at the Patapsco Institute, in Maryland, her dearest chum was Miss Bessie Lowndes, and so when her bey was born she called him Lowndes in honor of her schoolmate. That passed and Miss Lowndes married a promising banker and politician in Cumberland named Lloyo Lowndes. Last March Mrs. McLaurin occupied a seat in the Senate Chamber and saw her son participate in the exercises as a member of Congress, while near him sat the husband of Bessie Lowndes, the Governor of the State of Maryland.

The friends of Bishop Randolph S. Foster (Methodist), of Boston, have just presented to him a oving-cup inscribed as follows: "A loving-cup, to Bishop Randolph S. Foster, D. D., LL. D., in token of the respect, reverence and affection of the Methodist laymen of Boston. Presented on the silver anniversary of his election to the episcopacy, 1872-197. Courtly in manner, imperial in thought, inspiring in speech, a biameless life, whose presence is a benediction and whose words are as apples of gold in pictures of silver."

"The Waterbury American" tells an interesting incident of the Episcopal convention in Connecticu he other day relating to Dr. Rowland's attempt to read a letter from the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntingto of this city, who has twice declined an election to the "It is an unwritten law in the Epis opal Church," says "The American, "that a third ection must not be declined. Dr. Huntington knew that his name was likely to be used at the convention, and felt that in case of an election he must serve, so he wrote to Dr. Rowland, asking him to put every obstacle in the way of his election. This letter Dr. Rowland tried twice to read, but was ruled out on the strength of the vote that no nominating speeches or similar indorsements of candidates should be made. The convention gained the erroneous idea, however, that the purport of the letter was to decline the election, if he received it. With this idea, many of those who had voted for Dr. Huntington on the earlier ballots transferred their votes to Dr. Brewster. Had they not done so, the fact that Dr. Huntington was one of the leaders among the first ballots makes it seem probable that the final result would have been different, and the Bishop-Coadjutor might have been Dr. Huntington." ion, and felt that in case of an election he must

Professor W. S. Franklin, of the Iowa State Uni ersity, who has been elected to the chair of physics and electrical engineering at Lehigh University after being graduated from the University of Kansas in 1885, took special courses of study at the Universities of Berlin and Harvard.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"When I was out West," says a business man quoted in "Hardware," "a young man registered it the hotel and proceeded to make things lively The first night he played poker with the landlord and cleaned him out, the next night he came home drunk and whipped the cabman, the third night he went up and down the halls singing at the top of his voice and daring the chambermaids to come out and embrace him. In the morning they asked for the key of his room and gave him his bill. He coked it over, and then said, with surprised pathos 'Don't you make any discount to ministers?'

"How do I know that you really love me?" she asked. "What assurance have I that you would be willing to make sacrifices and endure hardships for my sake?"

He looked at her in reproachful astonishment and

exclaimed:
"What more can you ask! Haven't I for six
months refrained from laying violent hands on
your little brother?"—(Kalamazoo Telegraph. "The Chicago Tribune" celebrated the fiftleth an

niversary of its birth on Thursday. Anxious Mother-I don't understand how it is, Bertie, that you are always at the foot of your class.

Bertie—I don't understand it myself; but I know it's dreadful easy.—(Boston Transcript.

J. Y. Mori, the vice-president of the Noippon Railway Company, of Japan, now in this country ays: "Our roads are narrow gauge, and are operated in the European style, but we are open to receive improvements, and I have no doubt will gain valuable pointers on the present journey. Japan has 3,000 miles of rallway in operation, and the country is quite prosperous at the present time. We are building war vessels as fast as our finances will allow, but Japan is a small coun try and cannot hope to keep pace with such countries as the United States. China and Russia are competing vigorously for our trade, and we must keep wide awake if we continue in the advancement

which has been made within the last few years." ON A VACATION.

Now doth the city idiot his pleasant home desert. He wanders off to some old lake, and dons a flannel shirt; There in apartments two by four he tries to take his case, While fighting animalculæ, mosquitoes, bugs and He hasn't room to take his breath, but yet he tries

In a sickly sentimental way, for that's the proper "How is the climate?" some one asks. "Well," he says, "as a rule, ithough the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool."

He wanders up and down the beach, reciting poems and such.
And looks down on the other chumps as if they
weren't much;
He talks of boats and rigging and the larbcard and

As if he would impress folk that he'd sometime been to sea. He hitches up his trousers like a sailor on the stage, And prattles to small schoolgirls of a very tender

age.
If some one say's, "How hot it is!" he shouts, "You goldarned fool!
Although the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool."

—(St. Paul Dispatch. -(St. Paul Dispatch.

"If it is true," says "The Austin Statesman," that Mr. Debs comes to Texas as Governor Watte does, a political penitent, and strictly to till the soil, there can be no objection to it, but we have a few too many of the Walts-Debs style of politicians in Texas already to welcome any more, even if they are graciously invited to participate in our vast re-

"Demosthenes acquired eloquence and success by talking with pebbles in his mouth," "Yes, but men who succeed nowadays have to have rocks in their pockets."—(Chicago Record.

sources by General Vandervoort."

A story is told of a Governor-General of India who one day missed his wife from the room and said, "Where is Maria?" "Dear me, John," said his sister, "you don't seem happy if Maria is out of the room for an hour." "I'm not." he answered that's why I married her."

"Hain't you even b'en to any of our meetin's up here?" exclaimed a matron of the Catskills. "Why, we hey, hand-runnin', an axhauster, a circus rider and a locust preacher!" This is a verbatim report of an up-to-date Malapropism. The good lady, it is supposed, intended to refer to an exhorter, a circuit rider and a local preacher.—(Church Economist.

man on record. He is a hypnotist and lives on the North Side. Twice a week he hypnotizes his wife, and she runs a lawn mower over the front yard while believing that she is enjoying a blcycle spin.

Disappointment.—"How did you come out with that piece of statuary?" asked the sculptor's friend.
"Not so well as I expected. The city accepted it without a murmur, and I got scarcely a column of advertisement out of it.—(Washington Sar. Inasmuch as lithographic stone is growing scarce

and costly, many attempts have been made to find a good and cheap substitute among the metals. Zinc does not appear to meet the requirements of the situation, but great claims have recently been made in behalf of aluminum as applied t

CREDIT MEN ADJOURN.

JAMES G. CANNON ELECTED PRESIDENT OF TRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Kansas City, Mo., June 11.—The last day of the Association was largely devoted to the reading of papers. J. G. Cannon, of New-York, and H. F. Gilliam, of New-Orleans, the newly elected president and vice-president, respectively, were the recipients of many congratulations, holding a levée among the delegates in the convention hall. Judge J. A. L. Torrey, author of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, who was to have addressed the gathering yesterday, did not arrive till this morning. He filled the first number on the programme to-day, speak-ing on "Bankruptcy Legislation," touching ear-

nestly on his well-known views on the subject. Judge Torrey's appearance was the signal for applause and all through the delivery of his address the entire convention seemed to approve his utterances. At the close of his remarks, John

atterances. At the close of his remarks, John kian, of Philadelphia, attacked all bankruptey laws, the true turned for a moment, and the convention eneered Mr. Field to the e.ho.

"The average man is honeat," he said, "and no law ever framed by any state or nation will make an honest man out of a natural-born thief." He said he did not went to see the abolishment of preferences. "If you enact a bankruptey law, you will have more failures during the six months following that enactment than you would have in four years without such a law."

Mr. Field's address was followed by a spirited discussion.

Mr. Field's address was followed by a spirited discussion.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented its report on the Torrey and Ne son bill. The report argently requested Congress hot to adopt the Mason bill, and to enact the Torrey bill without delay.

A substitute for the resolution was offered by F. W. Yale, of St. Joseph, to the effect that all laws and regulations governing commercial and inancial transactions should be enacted by State legislation alone, without the interference of Congress either by bankruptcy laws or otherwise.

A stormy session followed the offering of this substitute as to whether it should be taked or not. The vote resulted in Mr. Yale's substitute being laid on the table.

Warm speeches were then made for and against the adoption of the original resolution. The action of the Pennsylvania delegation was denounced by Mr. Prendergast, of New-York, who referred to those not in favor of the enactment of a bankruptcy law as "commercial pirates." The original resolution indorsing the Tors by bill was finally accepted, however.

MR. MOODY'S WORK AT NORTHFIELD.

THE SEASON BEGINS TO-DAY-THIS SUMMER'S CONFERENCES.

East Northfield, Mass., June 11 (Special) .- The eason at Northfield, which will begin to-morrow, promises to be one of unusual interest. To-morrow evening there will be an entertainment in the auditorium given by the students of the Northfield schools. On Sunday Mr. Moody will preach the commencement sermen to the graduating classes of the Mount Hermon School and the Northfield Sominary in the Congregational Church. On Monday there will be prize debating and speaking and class day exercises at Mount Hermon. The closing day of the Boys' School is Tuesday, and on Wednesday the commencement exercises of the seminary will be held. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, of New-York, will deliver the address to the graduating class of the seminary. In the evening here will be a reception at the Revell cottage.

The World's Student Conference will begin on June 25 and continue for ten days, Among the

June 25 and continue for ten days. Among the speakers already secured for this conference are President Patton, of Princeton University; Dr. van Dyke, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge; Dr. Schauffler, of New-York; J. L. Houghtaling and Mr. Moody.

The Young Women's Christian Association Conference will begin on July 9 and also last ten days. Besides Mr. Moody, the speakers include John R. Mott, Dr. A. T. Pierson, the Rev. R. A. Torrey, of Chicago; R. E. Lewis, Mrs. J. S. Norvell and Miss E. K. Price.

The General Conference for Christian Workers will begin on July 29 and continue until August 16. Several well-known speakers, two or three from abroad, are announced. The Young Men's Christian Association Encampment will last from June 5 until September. These conferences have now become known as the Northfield Summer School for Bible Study, and are largely attended.

MRS. CRAVEN ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY.

AN UNEXPECTED TURN IN THE FAIR WILL CASE.

San Francisco, June 11.-The Craven-Fair case has taken an unexpected turn. The attorneys for the helrs and executors called Mrs. Craven to the stand and secured from her the admission that in 1806 she had taken the disputed deeds to Sacramento and there shown them to two men named Cullen and Bonner. Then she was asked the sigdificant question by the attorney, Wheeler: to have, directly or indirectly, a contingent interest in the property in dispute in the event you win this suit?" any agreement or contract whereby Mr. Cullen is

this suit?"
Mrs. Craven's attorney, Mr. Delmas, objected.
"I expect to prove in part by this witness," replied Wheeler, "an organized conspiracy in which by means of forged documents and perjured testimony the Fair estate was to be looted."

"Proceed," said Delmas, but adjourn out further uestions off temporarily.

PROFESSOR BROWN IMPROVING.

Professor Francis Brown, of the Union Theological seminary, who underwent an operation for appenilcitis at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday, was reported to be improving last evening. tion was performed by Dr. Andrew J. McCosh and was entirely successful. No complications were present, and all the circumstances in the case were entirely favorable.

DR. MACARTHUR TO SAIL TO-DAY. The Calvary Baptist Church will be open as usual all summer, and its services will be in charge of the associate pastor, Dr. F. R. Morse. The pastor, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, somewhat suddenly decided upon a trip to Europe, and he will sail to-day on the Anchor Line steamer for Scotland. This will be a hurried trip. He is expected to have a

the Anchor Line steamer for Scotland. This will be a hurried trip. He is expected to have a glimpse of the pageantry in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, and then he will see Kettering for the purpose of obtaining facts concerning his "Life of Anarew Fuller," which he is preparing for publication. He hopes also to make a brief visit to the early home of his parents in the Highlands of Scotland.

Dr. MacArthur will return about July 15 to meet his engagements at Tremont Temple, Boston, in July, and also to preach in the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, Detroit. Mich., during August. He has been in his pulpit without interruption for more than a year and a half. In October he will deliver five lectures on India, under the auspices of the Young People's Union, which will be supplemental to the course he gave upon Japan, China, Palestine, the Isles of Greece and the Hawaiian Islands after his trip around the world.

Last Tuesday evening the closing exercises of the literary class of Calvary Church were held in the chapel. Seven essays of marked excellence were read by members of the class. The programme also included solos and recitations, and an original poem. This class has been in existence nine years and has done a large amount of literary work. William M. Isaacs and Dr. W. C. Phillips made addresses, warmly congratulating the members of the class upon the good work which had been accomplished, and commending the marked merits of the essays. of the essays.

SETH LOW'S LETTER.

HIS DANGEROUS FRIENDS.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

It is not altogether fortunate for Seth Low that the members of the Citizens Union have him to some extent at their mercy. They have already been of service to him, but wind does not always feed flames—it sometimes blows them out. The president of Columbia College is in a more than ordinarily delicate position. He can just now desire nothing so much as a chance of, so to speak, letting himself alone. This is precisely what the Citizens Union will probably not permit him to do. A TIME FOR TEMPERATE ACTION.

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

"The Standard-Union" would not be understood as ascribing selfish or unpatriotic motives to the Citizens Union. Some of its active members have not taught themselves to believe in the efficacy of temperate language and conservative action in dealing with public men and great public questions, the right or wrong settlement of which means much of moment to the struggling masses of the great city.

COUNSELLING DELIBERATION. From The New-York Press.

The managers of the Citizens Union should take warning from Seth Low's letter. He has told them substantially what "The Press" has said to them repeatedly—that this is not the time for any organization, partisan or non-partisan, to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

TOO SOON TO CHOOSE From The New-York Mail and Express The man for the place will be revealed by the progress of events, and if we make sure that the forces of reform are properly disciplined and animated by the true spirit of patriotic citizenship, the leader, when he appears, will be found to be a man worthy of Mr. Low's high ideals of political duty.

AN OCCASION FOR CONGRATULATION.

From The New-York Times. There is occasion for public congratulation in President Low's declaration that if assured of the support of all friends of good government he would lay aside his present high responsibilities and become a candidate for the Mayoratiy. The best men are not always willing to give up an honorable, lucrative, or congenial private business to season nublic office.